RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VI No. 47 MARCH, 1945

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Price to Non-Members, 1/6

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(*a*) To encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism with or without an instrument.

(*b*) To spread information amongst members, by means of a journal, lectures and other means, about the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical and agricultural and other purposes and for tracing objects animate or inanimate.

(*c*) To keep a register of dowsers for water, minerals, oil, and for other purposes.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY

I.—Membership.

The Society is open to all persons interested in radiation-perception.

The Council has power to appoint honorary members.

II.—Entrance Fee and Subscription.

(*a*) The entrance fee for permanent residents in Great Britain is 10/6, and the annual subscription is 10/-.

(*b*) The entrance fee for permanent residents overseas is 10/6, and the annual subscription 5/-.

The subscriptions under (*a*) and (*b*) may be compounded for by the payment of a Life Member's subscription of six guineas or of three guineas respectively.

The Council is empowered to decide any special cases in connection with the payment of subscriptions.

III.—Management.

The Society will be managed by a Council consisting of a President, who will act as Chairman, and five members, one of whom will act as Treasurer and Secretary.

The President and members will be replaced as necessary by the Council, appointments being confirmed at a General Meeting.

All questions regarding the publication of the journal, lectures, meetings, allocations of funds to promote the objects and interests of the Society, will be settled by the Council.

Decisions of the Council will be arrived at by correspondence if necessary, the facts being recorded in the Minute Book.

Decisions will be decided by a majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote.

The Council has power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

IV.— Accounts.

The financial year will be from July 1st to June 30th.

Audited accounts will be published annually within two months after the end of the financial year.

V.—General Meeting.

A General Meeting will be held annually, and other meetings when considered necessary by the Council.

JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VI. No. 47 March, 1945

NOTICES

The Medical Society of Radiesthesia has kindly invited our members to attend a lecture on **Radionic Diagnosis** by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. de la Warr, at 2.45 p.m. on April 18th at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.

Will any member intending to be present please notify Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, W.1, not later than April 11th.

* * * * *

The Editor would be obliged if anyone who has a copy of *The Physics of the Divining Rod* to dispose of would communicate with him.

* * * * *

A member is anxious to acquire a copy of *Journals* Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5. Would anyone who can supply one or more of these *Journals* kindly communicate with the Editor.

* * * * *

A Title Page and Contents to Vol. V have been printed and will be supplied by the Editor on application.

* * * * *

Radiesthesia II and Dr. Richards's *Medical Dowsing* can be obtained from Dr. W. Guyon Richards, 9 Fordington Road, Highgate, N.6, at 3/6 and 1/1, post free, respectively, or 4/6 if ordered together.

* * * * *

Copies of *Dowsing*, by Captain W. H. Trinder, can be obtained from Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2, at 6/4 for members and 8/4 for non-members.

* * * * *

The price of *Journals* to non-members is 1/6.

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 1/- and 9d. respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given on request to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

Whalebone strips cut to the following dimensions can be obtained from Messrs. Devine and Co. Ltd., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, at the price of 5/- per rod (2 strips) :—

Flat : 12in. long x 7mm. wide x 2mm. or 3mm. thick
Circular : 12in. long x 3mm. or 4mm. in diameter
Square : 12in. long x 3mm. or 4mm. square section

Rods made of strips of these sizes have been tested by a number of dowsers and are recommended by the B.S.D. Investigation Committee.

Spherical whale-ivory pendulums can also be supplied at 8/- each. Prices for rods and pendulums prepared to specific dimensions are given on request.

All prices are post free in U.K.

* * * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary. Owing to the increased cost of postage the price is now 1/3 post free.

* * * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

NEW MEMBERS

* Life Members

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GALLOWAY, N., Orchards, Great Rissington, Gloster.
GALLOWAY, Mrs., Orchards, Great Rissington, Gloster.
*GLENTANAR, Lord, Glen Tanar, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

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CHISHOLM, Captain D. K. J., M.C., at 9 Mattock Lane, Ealing, W.5.
COX, C. T., Inchmarlo, Banchory, Kincardineshire.
DEVINE, W. G., St. Stephens Road, Old Ford, E.3.
*ELLIOTT, Colonel A. W., M.C., R.I.A.S.C., c/o Grindlay & Co., Peshawar (Cantonment), India.
ELLIOTT, Rev. G. M., 14 New Road, Brighton.
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HORWOOD, Rev. K. C., Rushton Rectory, Kettering, Northants.
*LANCASTER, Mrs., 131 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.14.
*LAVERTON, Miss S. M., Clifton House, W. Ashbourne, Derbyshire.
LINE, Captain Campbell, Canadian Army.
MACKEAN, Miss M., 62 Pembridge Villas, W.11.
NEAL, J. N. W., Kilkenny, South Woolton, Kings Lynn, Norfolk.
RICHARDSON, T., Buckingham Road, Bletchley, Bucks.
VAUGHAN-SPRUCE, A., The Little Old Man, Ambrose Street, Cheltenham.

PART ONE

THE CHOICE BETWEEN FAITH AND WORKS

By J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S.

Dr. Guyon Richards's remarks on "residual impressions," &c., in his letter in the last *Journal* (December, 1944), referring to my own letter in the preceding issue, seem to me to raise certain urgent questions. Although Dr. Richards appears to be mistaken in thinking that I was "uncertain" about residual impressions and/or other subtle radiesthetic effects, as reference to my original letter will show, he is correct in perhaps suspecting me of unwillingness to swallow every startling claim put forward by dowsing enthusiasts, hook, line and sinker, so to speak. For it is my considered opinion that great harm and loss of prestige to Radiesthesia result from jumping to conclusions on the basis of insufficient evidence, that has neither been collected nor presented in an appropriate scientific manner.

A fanatical faith in a given set of principles, one's personal ability, or a particular methodology is always dangerous. For due care, impartiality and self-criticism then tend to fly out of the window. That is why official science places the emphasis on *works* (*i.e.*, scrupulously conducted experiments, observations and deductions) rather than on blind *faith*—of which there appears to be an excess amongst addicts of Radiesthesia. Such an attitude makes one egotistical, lazy and intolerant; it also blinds one to errors and failures, and seriously impedes clear-cut scientific progress. What we need is a genuine science of precise facts, methods and theories, not a pseudo-science of extravagant claims, primitive instruments, individual speculations and unsifted or conflicting data. And dowsers would do well to study and try to emulate the experimental methods and rules of analysis of, say, the London S.P.R., or any other reputable scientific body before arriving at any conclusions.

Speaking for myself, I am perfectly satisfied that radiesthesia and the hypothetical radiations and fields of force that cause it are genuine phenomena, and that things do, in fact, happen more or less as claimed by the majority of able dowsers and experimenters. Various laborious experiments (some made in the writer's laboratory between 1930 and the present time) appear to show quite conclusively that successful locations and diagnoses of invisible objects, large or small, can be made by sensitive dowsers applying the right methods under suitable circumstances. And the scoring may reach almost 100 per cent. correctness at the best times when working under various odds amounting to anything from, say, a 50/50 probability of chance coincidence to 1/100 in favour of merely chance coincidence, or still less. But the greatest care is needed when planning such

tests in order to exclude factors of chance, normal sensory clues, telepathy, suggestion, &c. And careful investigators such as Dr. W. E. Boyd, on the medical side, and Mr. G. Underwood, on the field dowsing side, fully appreciate the many difficulties and complications.

On a given occasion almost anyone can get some sort of reaction. The burning question is, rather : " What exactly does that reaction mean in terms of the objective phenomena and a clear physical theory ? " In other words, as I have often said before, *it is the interpretation of one's reactions, whether physiological or instrumental, that matters, not the reactions themselves—which can be due to a hundred different physical or psychological impulses.* And the test or experiment must be so arranged that normal sensory perceptions and, if possible, telepathy and auto-suggestion cannot play their parts.

So many dowsers, ignorant or, or self-blinded to, these factors, perform experiments such as the following, and then jump to the entirely unwarrantable conclusion that they are expert radiesthetists and have got the right answers straight away :—

(1) A silver coin, say, is put on a table, covered with a cloth or other screen, and dowsed for with various alternative samples in hand. When a reaction is obtained with silver in hand, but nothing with other samples, or else a suitable serial number is obtained, it is supposed that success has been achieved ;

(2) The same coin, say, is left some while on the table, then removed, and the test repeated over the supposed "residual impression " of same on table or table cloth—again with uncanny success ;

(3) Two jars of water, one pure the other saline, are put on a table and similarly tested, using samples or serial numbers, colours or what-have-you. Success is again achieved, apparently ;

(4) The two jars are switched around by a second person in the absence of the dowser and, perhaps, covered with two similar bits of paper or cloth. The dowser then has to pick out the saline one, which he may do (with luck) about five times out of ten, say, thus feeling amply rewarded.

And so on and so forth. Yet all these experiments (as cited) may mean nothing at all beyond the facts (*a*) that pre-information and suggestion can, and probably do, explain the whole thing in the first three examples, and (*b*) that either telepathy or chance coincidence explain the whole thing in the last instance. In any case, what genuine radiesthetic responses there may have been are (as any sound-witted scientist or psychical researcher well knows) completely masked by the alternative, and more probable, explanations. And the same sort of remarks apply,

worse luck, to half the supposed medical diagnoses or cases of field prospection one comes across.

To make out a sound and irrefutable case for radiesthesia, either many artificial laboratory tests must be planned and statistically analysed by an expert at the game, or a considerable number of field locations (preferably with correct estimates of depth, yield and nature or quality) must be made—say 100—and the precise results again properly analysed on a statistical basis. Best of all, as Mr. le Grand pointed out in the last *Journal*, a second bore or well should be sunk a few yards away through similar strata, to make sure that water (if water is sought) is not struck in equivalent quantity at *both* points at the same depth.

In the case of the imaginary experiments cited above, to make them at all conclusive (*a*) the area to be examined in each case by the dowser would have to be not less than a hundred times that covered by the actual specimen, with insistence on accurate vertical location each time; (*b*) the object should be placed in position by another person, who then goes away and " forgets " about it; (*c*) several objects of different kinds should be used at once (never less than five, say), and the right one(s) picked out by the dowser; (*d*) if covers are used, as in the last test, they should be renewed each trial and be *exactly* similar in appearance . . . &c. And, finally, a sufficient number of trials must be made (not necessarily all on end, as fatigue may create failures after a while), *and the results analysed on a statistical basis, so that really significant scoring above chance expectation can be computed.*

All this may seem tiresome and " unnecessary " to some people; it is, nevertheless, the basis of true science, lacking which methods and precautions the results obtained are virtually worthless. In example (4), for instance, the chance probability of obtaining 50 per cent. right answers is precisely 50 per cent., since there are only two alternatives. And it is only when all sensory and even telepathic clues have been guarded against and the score rises over 60 per cent. or 80 per cent. (in such a test) that the results become significant of radiesthesia.

Nevertheless, as the work of the S.P.R. has shown, as Dr. J. B. Rhine in the U.S.A., Prof. C. Richet and others on the Continent have confirmed, and as tests carried out over several years by Dr. Boyd, Mr. L. E. Eeman, Captain W. H. Trinder, Dr. Lintott, the present writer and others in this country have shown yet more convincingly, what appear to be " cryptesthetic " and/or radiesthetic perceptions can and do give very highly significant results under rigidly controlled conditions. In fact, granted the right technique (with safeguards against sensory clues, radiological interference, suggestion, telepathy, &c.) and a fully trained, highly sensitive operator, from 80-100 per cent. right

answers can be obtained pretty consistently as to vertical location, specific nature, depth and relative magnitude of hidden objects. The results of improperly devised experiments, however, cannot be evaluated, though they may give their operators some personal amusement and harmless self-satisfaction. But they should not be quoted in public or by way of scientific proof, since proof is lacking, as explained briefly above.

Again, it is no use trying to run before one has learnt to walk —as so many enthusiastic amateur dowsers do. First things must always come first. And for a person who has not learnt (a most difficult task in itself) correctly to locate, diagnose and depth a large object such as a pipe, electric cable or underground stream, to claim competence at the far more subtle and difficult exercise of laboratory analysis or small objects or diagnosis of diseases, &c., is, surely, sheer nonsense and conceit. There is no royal road to becoming an expert dowser. Only toil, tears and sweat can count. And most people seem to be far too impatient and unskilful, even if they are sensitive, to become good operators —and I say this after having tested and tried to train a good many would-be dowsers.

That is why, though I do not doubt that he himself can do it all right, I cannot agree with Dr. Richards's suggestion that it is tolerably simple and easy to detect "residual impressions" of coins and so forth. Mr. Underwood (see his excellent articles on field dowsing in recent issues of the *Journal*), on the other hand, appears to appreciate the difficulties and dangers here under discussion; and he has set about the job wholeheartedly, in the hard, but only sound, way, I think. So I take this opportunity to thank him for his labours and his account of them, even though I do not see quite eye to eye with him over all his observations or conclusions—which it would take a small book to deal with satisfactorily.

Meantime, I am careful to study carefully and, I trust, without prejudice all papers and letters that come my way during these war years, when we are held up over publication of our own results on behalf of the B.S.D. Investigation Committee. And I always try to repeat every promising method and to see whether other members' ideas can be fitted or adapted to the general theory of radiesthesia which we hold at present. But I would like to point out that, though there is a wide basis of general agreement on the fundamental phenomena, there are also many individual results and hypotheses which do not seem to be reducible to that common basis. And, for the time, at least, such misfits cannot very well be incorporated. Hence, if any individual dowser or author eventually considers that his personal methods or suggestions are not getting a square deal, I do hope that he will, nevertheless, publish them in paper or book form. For the subject is so wide and the peculiarities of individual

technique so many that it is impossible to summarise or contain them all in any single treatise, since it is the duty of our Society eventually to recommend for general use only the most workable methods and theory.

But every serious method or hypothesis should, of course, be repeatedly subjected to these acid tests: (1) Does it work consistently in practice, giving accurate results? (2) Can others use it successfully? (3) Does it make sense along with the main body of information on the subject, and not run contrary to the latests results of physical science? If it fails in one or more of these respects, there is probably something seriously amiss, physically speaking, though there may be a germ of truth present and, perhaps, some valuable new facts as yet unknown to others. And remember that extreme complexity is usually an indication of immaturity and error: workable methods should be as simple as possible, and the various facts subject to concise classification in well-defined groups. Only thus can order be brought out of chaos.

ON THE PERUSAL OF A BACK NUMBER

By G. AUSTIN BROWNE, F.G.S.

The perusal of a back number of a *Journal* is certain to provide moments of interest, and the following observations bring realisation of the existence of new thoughts, opinions, and methods due to the passage of time.

Points referred to by Captain Trinder in the issue of the *Journal* for December, 1940, can now be reviewed in the new light of the Government's recent scheme for Rural Water Supplies, with particular reference to farms, small holdings, and isolated properties.

The problems of water supplies to such places and their easy solution hinge mainly around the question of distribution. Very important also is that of source of supply. Finance has been eased very considerably by State grants in approved cases, as being part of the Government's agricultural policy, prompted by war-time necessity.

A high standard of purity of water is rightly insisted upon in all matters of food production, which includes milk. The doubtful brooks running through farmlands and the often very questionable ponds are now not tolerated for watering cows, and licences to deal in milk may be refused where conditions on farms do not conform to certain standards of cleanliness, equally for animals, dairies, and the utensils used in them. Where, therefore, connection to a public supply cannot be made, the purity of the water it is intended to use must be quite above suspicion, meaning

that nothing must be left undone to ensure that only the best water is used. Supplies not always free from suspicion, and indeed very often highly charged with most undesirable impurities, are those to be found at shallow depths. Fed by rainfall, there is not sufficient thickness of the natural filtering medium in the ground to remove these impurities in the short distance of downward travel into the shallow well. Wells sunk in the vicinity of farmyards are very frequently bad culprits, what with the seepage of liquors, blown dust, &c., and rainwater catchment chambers very often contain the filthiest of waters. Roof and gutter washings are unsavoury.

These shallow supplies are also not reliable in quantity, they vary according to rainfall and in consequence often fail completely when most required.

Diviners must shun these supplies. It is supposed that these shallowest supplies are the most easily found, but in these days, when cleanliness and wholesomeness are insisted upon in all matters of food and personal health, no risks can be invited. The very reason why the Geological Survey ignores these shallow sources is simply on account of the highly doubtful quality of so many of them, and the medical authorities responsible spend so much of their time reporting adversely on them.

The whole question of supply and distribution has been the matter of important discussion by those responsible, following the publication of the Government scheme for Rural Water Supplies. The big undertakings can see to it that such surface catchments as are necessary in some parts of the country and the quality of the supply from these sources is kept above suspicion. The conservation of underground sources of supply is also the subject of serious consideration, as also is the possibility of the use of piped untreated water for certain industrial purposes.

Diviners can, of course, still go ahead and find water, and when, having found it, it is of good quality and is reliable in quantity it can be used. Geologists can advise as to the chances of water, and having regard to and consideration of underground structures can advise also as to likely sites and depths. Diviners must also consider supplies at depth, out of reach of the effects of surface washings, foul liquors, and even of manured land. In the eventual boreholes put down, these things must be tubed out and completely prevented from obtaining any access.

We lead the world in many matters, but it is still to our shame that in this twentieth century conditions as regards water supplies in many isolated parts of our island are still those as are to be found in the bush villages in tropical Africa. Now at last it is the intention to change this state of things. It is up to diviners to see to it that what they find shall be the best, remembering that while two kinds of water exist, namely, the pure and the impure, only one is wanted to-day.

DOWSING

No. 4

BY GUY UNDERWOOD

LOCATING UNDERGROUND STREAMS (No. II)

AND SOME FURTHER NOTES ON THE PARALLELS

Minor Reactions

Small things are intimidating to many people. We have to concentrate to understand them, we can visualise the large things more easily. A talk on elephants attracts a far larger public than one on insects, and lovers of oysters show little interest in the remarkable bacilli which are their bedfellows!

Those who lecture on science say that, so long as they restrict themselves to general principles, it is not difficult to retain the attention of an audience. As soon, however, as they begin to deal with details and minute differences, then coughs, shuffles and other disheartening noises occur, and make it clear to the orator that he is not holding his audience spellbound.

They add that, failing a few interesting explosions, or similar diversions, the only way to meet this is to treat the subject either with lightness and brevity, or with brightness and levity, according to the age of the audience.

This is awkward for the preceptor, as, if he succeeds, he will get a reputation for more wit than wisdom, while failure to be entertaining will gain a reputation for having little of either.

Some subjects do not, however, appear to lend themselves to a light touch, and *The Minor Phenomena of the Dowsing Influence* is one of them. Its very title is portentous and alarming. It has an abstruse and esoteric sound. In dealing with such a subject the writer is much in the position of a biologist about to expound the digestive processes of the earth-worm. There is little opening for any jocularity!

In fact, the writer is in a worse position than the biologist, as the latter can lead off by indicating the fallacy in the proverb of the "Early Bird"; and point out that the worm, who (unless he had been up all night) displayed the same alleged virtue of early rising as the bird, yet suffered complete disaster in consequence. From there he could slide into a few words on the necessity for a critical attitude of mind and attention to details, and then administer his unattractive, but important, bolus of information before his hearers have been able to realise what he is up to, and turn their minds to more attractive subjects.

It is beyond my powers to achieve any such light opening when dealing with *The Minor Phenomena of the Dowsing Influence.*

All I can do is to say that the subject is not so uninteresting as it sounds; that these reactions are highly important to the

dowser; have misled an infinite number of people (including myself many times), and will mislead the reader also if he does not understand them. The minor reactions are, in my opinion, the basis of most of the fallacies and contradictions which are so marked a feature of modern dowsing literature. I also think that a proper understanding of them may provide the key which will solve the mystery of what the dowsing influence is.

The distinction that I make between the major and minor reactions is as follows:—By "major" I mean those positive reactions felt over the stream and at the parallels, and also the broad negative reaction felt between them, or between any two parallels. By "minor" I mean all reactions other than these, but of a similar nature.

I suppose that my first introduction to the minor reactions was when I first started dowsing with the "twig." I used to get reactions in most unexpected places, and seldom in the same place twice.

Most dowsers have noticed these apparently stray reactions. A dowser may have pegged a stream and found its parallels, and have felt sure that he has done it correctly. When going over it again he may find another reaction, and possibly more than one, between the stream and the supposed parallel, which he has not noticed previously.

He naturally wonders whether he has made a mistake and whether one of these reactions is, or is not, the real inner parallel after all. If he is able to compare the strength of the reactions by the use of a rotating rod, he will probably find that they are weaker than the main parallels, but he cannot account for the smaller reactions. He has to ignore them, or to put them down to his bad dowsing. If he does the latter he is probably doing himself an injustice, as they are genuine reactions.

I also met them when experimenting with "coin finding"—that is to say trying to pick out of a row of otherwise empty envelopes one containing a coin. I often found that I got quite a strong and definite reaction over an empty envelope. I found it better first to stand close to the envelope to be tested, and then to grip the rod. Any minor positive reaction which had affected me would then exhaust itself in the rotations, if any, of the rod. When the rod had stopped rotating I stepped over the envelope, and my average of successes appeared to increase, but it was often not much above the probabilities. I regard coin finding with some perplexity. I have had remarkable successes, and equally notable failures.

I came to the conclusion that there were small positive reactions to be found almost everywhere, and that whether or not the dowser catches them seems to depend entirely upon the sensitiveness of, and lack of friction applied to, the rod, and upon how critical is the state of equilibrium in which it is held.

It was some time before I obtained any clue to these apparently stray reactions. I use a number of test streams for my experiments. I know these streams well; on them I can test any new rod or theory, in all conditions of the weather, time and season, without having to locate and verify the main reactions.

Such streams are useful, and it was on one of these that I obtained the clue. This clue was that these minor reactions were equally spaced, and divided the distance between the stream-band and the inner parallels into exactly equal parts.

How I came to realise this was as follows. I was using an Oasis rod on a test stream, and was idly counting my paces as I walked along. I suddenly realised that I was getting these minor reactions every sixth pace, that is to say at the sixth, twelfth, eighteenth, twenty-fourth pace, and so on.

I checked this carefully, and then on other streams, but always found these reactions to be present, and that they were always equally spaced. This being so, it followed that they were the product of the stream reaction itself, and were not stray reactions arising from some unknown other source.

I then gauged the strength of these reactions on my test stream and found that their strengths varied alternately, there being four stronger reactions and five weaker. Fig. 1 may make this clear.

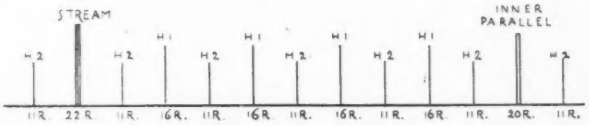


Fig. I.—*H1 and H2 bands as normally found on a stream with parallels at 150ft.*

In order to differentiate these minor reactions from the main parallels I call them "H" bands; and distinguish them as H1, H2, and so on, according to their strengths. My reason for calling them "H" bands is because they seem to me to have some similarity to what are called "Harmonics" in physics.

It will be noticed that the distance between each pair of H1 bands on my test stream was approximately 30ft., and, although this would vary on different streams, or under different conditions of the atmosphere, it seemed to be near to what appeared to be their optimum, or natural, distance apart. I have never found these H1 bands at a greater distance apart than about 37ft.

In other words, on a stream with parallels at 60ft. I should expect to find one H1 band dividing the parallel into two sections of 30ft., but with a stream at 72ft. I should be more likely to find two H1 bands at 24ft. apart, rather than one at 36ft.

With a stream of 60ft. or under there would not be likely to be more than one H1 band, and this would always divide the distance between the parallels into two equal parts, however shallow the stream. I have found the H1 bands at 4ft. 6in. apart on a small shallow stream.

These small reactions are definite bands running parallel with the stream. They can be followed up and traced in the same way as the main reactions.

The proportion of their strength to that of their stream band, and to each other, was always approximately the same on other streams as on my test stream.

Later, I found that there were other smaller reactions (H3). These usually had a strength of about 5R. to 7R. There was a varying number of these, but usually two. They were arranged as shown in Fig. 2.

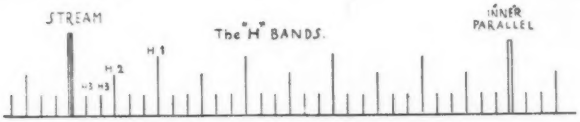


Fig. 2.—*H1, H2 and H3 bands.*

Sometimes I found only one of these H3 bands, but occasionally as many as five.

It is very difficult to measure the smaller, fainter reactions, but sometimes, between the H3 bands, I found smaller ones still (H4) of about 2-3R. It seems likely to me that others of progressively smaller strength exist, extending to infinity.

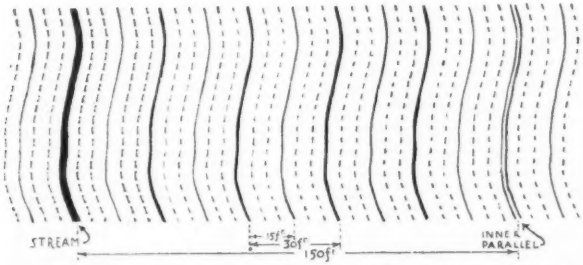


Fig. 3.—*Plan showing normal arrangement of H bands of stream with parallels at 150ft.*

As previously stated, I usually found, on my test stream, four H1 bands, sometimes five and very occasionally three. They were always accompanied by the H2 and other bands on each side as shown in the figures.

I have so far found no satisfactory reason for the alteration in the number of these H bands, but assume that it is due to some atmospheric condition, and possibly to the atmospheric electricity. I have, however, no means of measuring this at present. A stream will keep to a certain arrangement for days, and then alter. By atmospheric electricity I mean the difference in potential between the static electrical charge of the Earth's surface and that of the atmosphere.

As the H bands will vary in number occasionally, in a given space, it follows that they also alter in position in that space.

The H band reactions can be distinguished from the reactions of the streamband and the parallels because the H bands consist of a single reaction only (as do those of metals), while that of the streamband, and parallels, consists of three reactions as explained in my last article, see also Fig. 5.

They are also of a somewhat different nature to the main reactions, and are more feeble in some way. They will, however, cause a rotating rod to revolve : they must therefore be generated by a force having some similarity to that which causes the main reactions.

It is possible to find the stronger of the H bands with the twig, provided that it is held in a very critical state of equilibrium, but the best way to get them is to use a specially sensistive rotating rod, such as the Oasis, which will react to them quite clearly and definitely.

It follows from the fact that the stronger H bands can be sensed with the twig, that if the dowser happens to hold his twig in a more critical state of balance than usual, he will be liable to get them accidentally, and to be misled into thinking that he has found a parallel. It seems probable to me that this fact, coupled with the fact that the H bands alter in position sometimes, is what has led so many dowsers to assert that the parallels themselves alter in position. As I have previously stated, I have never found this to be the case ; nor, so far as I am aware, did any of the famous dowsers of the XVII and XVIII centuries allege this.

As mentioned previously I have never found any verification of many of the more extraordinary of the alleged dowsing phenomena, or of the Creyke depthing system.

I certainly do not deny that the writers have actually sensed the reactions of which they speak, but I do not agree with the suggested causes of them. It is human nature to try to explain a phenomenon, but such explanations are often no more than assertions without any reasonable or comprehensible basis.

Such assertions should not be put forward without proof. When this is done they repel and exasperate the serious student, and confirm the many criticisms to which dowsing has been subject. He is liable to conclude, and frequently does conclude,

that the whole of the alleged phenomena of dowsing are the products of imagination, and not therefore worth scientific investigation.

A good example of this sort of assertion is the following extract from a well-known book on dowsing. After stating that a "current of force" is sensed by the dowser in connection with underground streams, the author proceeds as follows :—

"I have traced the path followed by this current up one side of the operator. I have proved that the left current reaches the wrist, goes up the forearm and biceps, and then turns towards the armpit whence it descends to the hip, follows the outside of the thigh, then passes to the back of the calf, reaching the heel ; thence it travels along the outer part of the sole from the heel to the left big toe, the inner extremity of the foot."

He gives not the slightest proof of this, nor does he suggest how it could be verified.

In my opinion the explanation of many of the strange alleged phenomena of dowsing is the existence of a carpet of small, usually unnoticed, positive reactions anywhere in the neighbourhood of an underground stream. These seem to have the power of forcing themselves through the broad negative influence which exists both between the streamband and the inner parallel and between any two of the main parallels.

The best simile is perhaps that of the waves of the sea. When we look at the sea, all we really notice at first are the largest waves, but between each pair of waves are numerous smaller waves of varying size which we become aware of only if we look for them. See Fig. 4.

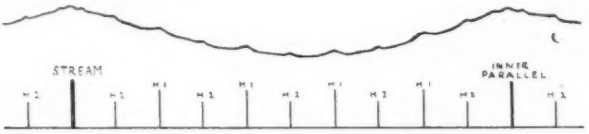


Fig. 4.—*Section of an ocean wave compared with the dowsing reactions*

It is the same with the reactions of the streamband and parallels. We find them easily, but we only notice the smaller reactions, or H bands, if we look for them. They are there nevertheless, can be found when looked for, and are sometimes found accidentally.

All the larger of these H bands will, as previously stated, cause movement in a twig, provided that it is held in a sufficiently critical state of equilibrium. It is well known, and is one of the main pitfalls of dowsing, that the dowser, unless he takes the most meticulous care to guard against it, is likely to get any reaction he expects. In other words, auto-suggestion is always ready, and only too willing, to jog his elbow.

This has been pointed out, especially in connection with coin finding, where the reactions are weak and hard to catch. For example, it is futile to test whether you are able to sense the presence of a concealed coin, if you know where it is hidden. If you do, you are almost certain to get a clear and strong reaction over it. If some other person hides the coin secretly the probability of getting a reaction over it is very much less.

The reason for this is that, if you know where the coin is, you also know that you ought to get a reaction over it. You are liable to go on flexing your rod more and more until it reacts. It is bound to do this sooner or later, if sufficiently flexed. The rod can be flexed into such a critical state of equilibrium that the slight and almost invisible spasmodic movements of our hands, which are continually taking place, even with the most healthy and sober of us, will be sufficient to upset it. The art of holding a rod lies in being able to flex it sufficiently, but not too much.

The same applies to some of the alleged, but questionable, dowsing phenomena. If you expect to get a reaction in a certain place or along a certain line you will be liable to get it, although the influence at these places may be more, and possibly less, than at other places nearby.

With regard to the Creyke Point Depthing method, which I have described and illustrated in a previous article (*B.S.D.J.*, VI, p. 52), I am well aware that many dowsers regard this as a reliable system. It propounds that if a metal rod or "point" is driven in over the stream, it will radiate a semi-circle of dowsing influence at a distance from the metal rod equal to the depth.

I have never found any confirmation of this method other than Major Creyke's own experiences. He was, however, a very conscientious and successful dowser. In the first place, there is no corroborative evidence that a metal rod will have the effect of radiating the influence of a stream. Secondly, I have never found by practical tests that it does so.

Such a semi-circle would cut a number of the H bands, and my own opinion is that any reactions which the dowser may sense on the line of the arc must be due to these. At each point where the semi-circle crosses an H band the dowser would feel a reaction even if the metal spike or "point" was not there.

Another alleged phenomenon, which should perhaps be included among "minor reactions," is the claim made by many dowsers that it is possible to tell, by means of the rod, the direction in which the water in an underground stream is running. The writers do not, however, agree as to the means by which it can be done.

Some dowsers say that the rod rotates forward, or gives the positive reaction, when they are following the streamband in an upstream direction, and the reverse when going downstream. Others say the direct opposite.

Others allege that the rod will react more strongly when the dowser walks upstream than downstream, and that the direction of flow can be ascertained from that.

Another says that if the dowser stands on one side of the stream the rod will react in a contrary manner to its reaction on the other side, and that from this the direction of flow can be learned. Some village dowsers have told me that when they reach the streamband their rods seems to be pulled round to the side so as to point upstream.

My experience is that, so long as the dowser is over a positive reaction band, he will get the positive reaction, until the influence is exhausted; and that it makes no difference which way the dowser walks or faces, or which side of the stream he is on.

It should perhaps be mentioned that, so far as the streamband and main parallels are concerned, it is actually possible to get a small negative reaction on them in certain places. The streamband reaction consists, as previously explained, of three narrow positive reactions, separated by zones of negative reaction. See Fig. 5. If, therefore, the dowser steps on to a streamband and stands in one of the zones of negative reaction, and allows the positive reaction, which he has picked up by crossing the positive bands, to run itself down, he will, if he grips his rod again without moving his position, get a small negative reaction.

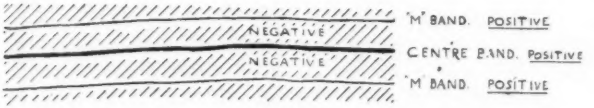


Fig. 5.—*Plan showing the composition of the streamband reactions. The reactions of the main parallels are similar.*

I should also mention another small minor phenomenon. This is that if, when gauging the reaction of a stream, the dowser keeps walking up and down the stream band, he will get a slightly increased number of rotations. This amounts to an increase of about 10 to 15 per cent. It may be due to the slight shaking of the rod counteracting the retarding effect of friction; or it may be that voluntary movement of other muscles and limbs of the dowser increases the reflex actions elsewhere.

Finding and excluding the minor reactions

One advantage of the ultrasensitive rods which I have described in my articles is that they enable very small influences to be perceived and traced. They have the disadvantage that they will often react to these influences when the dowser does not want them. A few words, therefore, on how to get, and how not to get, these minor reactions may be helpful.

Those who wish to find the H bands are advised to use an Oasis rod, and to hold it as fully advanced as possible. They can also be got quite clearly with the Rotogauge, if the user is sufficiently skilful with this instrument, which some people find difficult to use. The Rotogauge should be held at an angle of about 45 degrees as shown in the illustration in a previous article (*B.S.D.J.*, VI, p. 45). It is then more sensitive. The Rotogauge should always be held very lightly.

If the dowser is getting these H bands, and wishes to cut them out, he should retard the pull-cord of the Oasis slightly. He should then get only the main reactions from the streamband and the parallels.

In order to exclude them when using the Rotogauge I find that if I turn my right wrist round more, so that the rod is held approximately horizontally (instead of at 45 degrees) this stiffens the right wrist, and I do not get the H bands nearly so strongly. The main reactions, on the contrary, appear to be accentuated.

This exclusion of the H bands is not of great importance, however, as the dowser soon gets used to them. What happens, when walking at a normal pace across the reactions of a normal stream, is that he will get from half to two revolutions at the H1 and H2 bands, but about double this at the parallels and the streamband. It is therefore easy to distinguish them. What is important is that he should know that they are there, and, when he gets them, what they are.

I think that I have now described all I know about these minor reactions, and have done my best to show others how to find them, and to verify or to test my statements. I shall be greatly interested in the results of experiments by other people, and equally whether they confirm or question my observations.

I cannot help feeling that these H bands, which I have described, following as they obviously do some mathematical and physical law, have an appearance of some significance, and that they will, if verified and further investigated, throw light upon the cause of the dowsing influence.

The establishemt of this cause is, at present, by far the most important aspect of dowsing. When found it may have an appreciable influence in Physical knowledge, and especially in relation to electronics and the properties of metals.

EXPERIENCES AND FAILURES IN RADIESTHESIA OCCULTLY CONSIDERED

By A STUDENT

Being a mere novice in the realm of dowsing and radiesthesia, it was with some trepidation that I asked Colonel Bell if he would accept an article from me. As he kindly acqueisced, I propose briefly to relate one or two of my experiments in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, and shall then endeavour to treat radiesthesia from an occult point of view. I am encouraged to do this in view of Colonel Edwards's article in the March *Journal*, in which he deals with radiation and healing in an unusual way.

There are many in the world to-day who are seeking after Truth, and in my search for it I have found a facet thereof in this science. Scientific in its basis, it deals with many matters which the average man can understand to a certain extent—that is to say, when it is proved by reputable men. It is admitted by all who know that this science is but in its infancy, and it is doubtful whether any appreciable progress will be made until the occult side of it is really studied and given its rightful place. It has been referred to in my hearing as " nonsense " or " black magic." One can only feel sorry for those whose narrow, hide-bound natures shut them away from so many wonderful things in life.

Being quite an ordinary person with perhaps a flair for things considered unorthodox, I was at once intrigued by various dowsing experiments I saw carried out by an erstwhile pupil of one of the members of the Society. Her very brief explanation did not satisfy me, so in 1941, while on holiday, I made some tests for myself. Working casually with a doctor from another part of Africa, and using a pendulum (black with white cord) I soon found I could detect things hidden by him. I have recently come into possession of M. Turenne's outfit and have carried out certain experiments with his magnetised divining rod over water, but have not been able to verify my findings, having no collaborator. I have, therefore, pursued my study on the lines of medical radiesthesia and have achieved a certain modicum of success. Realising the necessity for some scientific knowledge, I am, when time permits, reading M. Turenne's books, for if one desires to spread the knowledge of any subject one must work on a sound basis of common-sense reasoning. I greatly distrust the idea sometimes voiced that one has only to ask certain questions and the pendulum will give the correct answers. In this respect it is with relief that I read Mr. Maby's comments on would-be dowsers in a recent article. Dowsing and Radiesthesia (can the two be really separated ?) combine a science of the greatest magnitude whereby humanity can be brought to an understanding of many things and thus helped to live more

happily in co-operation with Nature's forces. It is of the utmost importance that it be neither debased nor brought into disrepute by those who, having no flair for it, make it ridiculous in the eyes of a critical public, and by those who may through knowledge gained turn it to their own destructive ends. In many societies there are, unfortunately, often to be found irresponsible persons and those seeking only self-aggrandisement, regardless of how they achieve it. This must be avoided at all costs. There is a tremendous future ahead for this science, and it is up to all who are sincerely interested to keep the ideal of service for others before them in this Society.

Divining was practised aeons ago, but never until now has there been such an opportunity for the expansion of man's consciousness by this means. Every sincere diviner who takes up the rod or pendulum is putting his foot upon the evolutionary ladder of Consciousness—that is to say, when it is done in a spirit of determination with the WILL to KNOW. The physical body often becomes impatient and restless under the exigencies demanded of it at such times, for it is acknowledged to be a science which demands much perseverance and observation. For the indolent and irresponsible, radiesthesia in its varying aspects can have no meaning.

Since I started seriously in 1942 I have dealt with nearly 100 cases, human and animal. Being in most cases unable to obtain a drop of the patient's blood, I have used letters or signatures, and the hairs of animals. My apparatus consists of a pendulum, protractor, anatomical chart or written samples or laboratory specimens of organs, &c., and an orange stick. From the protractor I gather the patient's general wave-length, forming a circuit by laying the orange stick on the letter or signature and touching the former with a finger. For testing organs, &c., I place the letter or hair at the base of the protractor, using the orange stick pointwise if working with the chart, or the sample is held in my left hand. Ordinarily the pendulum gyrates, oscillates or remains static. It oscillates only over the protractor and when motion ceases anywhere below the horizontal line one has to look for trouble. I get no movement at all when the patient or animal is dead. By experimenting I have learnt to read the various reactions, and although I have another method I find this the most reliable and have had many of my findings confirmed medically.

When beginning and in order to avoid any question of autosuggestion I asked a physiotherapist friend to give me some hospital cases to diagnose. This he did, the diagnoses being written and left in a sealed envelope until after I had completed my work. In most cases my results were correct—sometimes the area of the lesion was at fault. In one case I found in addition to otitis media (the doctor's diagnosis) some diseased condition

of the cerebrum and viscera. It was later reported to me that the man had been detained in hospital suffering "from an obscure brain disease and kidney or liver trouble."

About 18 months ago the husband of a friend of mine asked me if I would help his wife. She had seen several doctors, none of whom had been able to help her. Her complaint was "a feeling of heaviness in the liver and gall-bladder area." Tests showed the portal system the primary cause, and the gall-bladder with a slight decrease in wave-length. Tests for cancerous condition of the liver were negative, but acidity seemed very marked. (I later found she had always been an acid subject, prone to rheumatism). Realising the seriousness of the trouble and having no sympathetic doctor to consult, I contacted a veterinary friend. He said the trouble was probably cirrhosis (I could not confirm this) and suggested a certain diet, and an avoidance of calomel which doctors had prescribed. I worked out a very strict sugarless diet, gave her certain bio-chemic salts which were indicated, and in lieu of calomel and salts found liquid paraffin or senna pods to answer her purpose. After a time aperients were unnecessary, and she greatly improved. Two or three months ago, however, she again complained, and I found this time that the gall-bladder was at fault and that she needed drugs. I told her husband I could do no more and that she must see a doctor. This she did, and my diagnosis was confirmed. In commenting on her previous liver trouble he remarked that the diet and treatment was a very good one, but he is still unaware who treated her!

I treat myself and my husband (at his request when necessary). Being a healthy subject, I seldom get anything more serious than "flu." I make use of sun-charged distilled water through different colour filters—bio-chemic salts and if necessary concentrated vitamins. Once when slightly off colour I deliberately went against the pendulum when it signified "indigo" water was needed. I took orange, with the result that after 12 hours I felt really ill. Taking a few doses of the indigo soon put me right. I have found green water invaluable in the case of fever. Taken every two hours it seems to reduce it, inducing sweating and the elimination of the poisons *via* the kidneys. Regarding the use of concentrated vitamins, I test daily when I find these are necessary, and in every case but one have found decreased dosage and short periods the rule. There has been a certain amount of argument in the press here for and against the use of these concentrates, and my tests seem to show that overdosage must be guarded against.

I have had failures and am not satisfied that written samples are altogether satisfactory, as in handling the radiations may get mixed up. Dr. Richards says the creation of the mental image is sufficient, but I think this method is for the experienced radiesthetist or for one who is working with a doctor. One of

my failures concerned my dog. Why, for instance, did the pendulum in his case not react to the written sample for "hookworm" nor to the laboratory specimen "ankylostoma"? He died from it and laboratory tests showed he was full of it. My mare contracted it. My tests proved it, also the need for Istin powder and carbontetrachloride. She was given the former and a substitute for the latter and recovered.

I have thought much about these things. It is agreed that the causes of failures are many and varied. One has always, of course, to take into consideration the operator's state of health—unhealthy auric emanations of the dowser or radiesthetist may quite possibly react on the subject of his tests. His nervous system may be impaired, causing a faulty circuit. There may be haste or carelessness in the reading of the instrument's reactions, there may be outside interference as in the case of wireless, &c. I cannot help feeling, however, that the cause goes far deeper than this.

Evolution proceeds through a process of transmutation. All vibrations are constantly changing, mostly the change through transmutation from a lower to a higher frequency, which results in the change from something visible to invisible. One sees the result of this in chemical science. Also the grosser elements in humanity can be seen giving place to an increasing sensitivity. In certain parts of the world finer bodies are in the process of coming into incarnation, more refined and highly strung and mentally active and complex.

The fact that dowsers try to divide their science into two categories, objective and subjective, has always interested me, and I have found it difficult to accept this theory, except in so far as the results are expressed in the outer world.

Occultism teaches that the fourth dimension is the realm of radiation—of electrical and various life forces which nourish and imbue the concrete form. From the fifth dimension spring ideas—that is the realm of the mind. We know that we live in the midst of these hidden forces, that our minds are functioning continually. How, then, is it possible to divide dowsing and radiesthesia into objective and subjective? Dowsers may argue that in water divining, &c., they are dealing with matters which they can see. Admittedly this is so, but can they afford to neglect the animating forces which underlie their actions and may be the cause of success or failure.

In medical radiesthesia some doctors no doubt take the etheric double into consideration, but from my experience the majority ignore it in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Occultism tells us that every atom and cell have their etheric counterparts. That this may not enter into the calculations of the majority of diviners is understandable, but those who study it will know that a knowledge of the etheric double is of the utmost importance.

For those interested in this subject I recommend the book *Some Unrecognised Factors in Medicine*, published by the Theosophical Medical Research Society, London. Since this double is known to be the medium whereby the life-giving energy is carried to the body surely it cannot afford to be ignored.

Mme. Blavatsky in *The Secret Doctrine* (Vol. I, page 643) says: "To make of science an integral whole necessitates the study of the spiritual, psychic and physical nature." Is it not the very lack of this study on the part of so many of us that nullifies so many of our efforts? Can we afford to treat radiesthesia as anything but an occult science, involving a study of the inner worlds? Objectively many have done much, but until man realises that all sciences must be treated subjectively so will his efforts fail to satisfy him. Each science has its own individual centre, its separate self so to speak, although in its final issue it is The Ultimate—a pattern in the Creator's plan for evolution. Man's understanding of the stupendous forces playing upon earth to-day is infinitesimal—the Cosmic conception is but vaguely sensed by a few of the more advanced men of the present day. A study of solar physics is of the utmost importance. A development of the intuition can be brought about through this work and a sensitiveness to inner things can be cultivated. A rhythmic conception should be cultivated, for everything that exists has its ebb and flow, and rhythm underlies the Creator's geometric plan. Every human being combines within himself forces subjective and objective between which there is constant interplay, and they can never really be separated. The major point of focus of any individual is in one or the other, although they interpenetrate. To what degree his consciousness is focussed exteriorally or interiorally depends upon the strength and influence of the Ego. The dowser who does so much to solve man's material difficulties in his search for water and so forth has within himself that unseen spiritual magnetic force which energises and creates the outward expression of his efforts in the physical world without which so many will not believe.

Every man has within himself (no matter how much he may seek to deny it) certain latent faculties which ages ago were expressed in the world of form—often with great beneficial results—but man's abuse of these faculties destroyed their potentiality for the time in the involutionary cycle of being. Only now is the upward trend of evolution bringing some of these faculties into activity again, in certain human beings. There is a profound depth of truth in the saying that "The mind is the slayer of the Real." Science has attained great heights in our world, but how much more could be done were the reasoning faculties of all scientists allied to a spiritual consciousness. So many will not consider anything that cannot be proved mathematically—they shut their eyes to anything savouring of the super-normal—

and so it appears to be with many students of radiesthesia.

There is another point I would like my readers to consider. Is there a relationship between astrology and radiesthesia? I know that I am embarking upon a highly contentious subject, but it is one to which I have given much thought. First of all, let me say that I am dealing with esoteric and not mundane astrology. I regret with many others the disrepute into which this most ancient of sciences has fallen. It has been debased to such an extent that many will have nothing to do with it. It is said that the Chaldeans first brought it into disrepute during the reigns of the Roman Emperors, and that there was a vast difference between the astrology of the Egyptians and that of the Chaldeans. Any science which is prostituted for money-making is degraded, and we have to guard against this in our Society, more than ever to-day when the powers of evil are so active and seek unprincipled persons through whom they can work.

I am a student of astrology in a reputable esoteric school, the aim of which is healing. I have no time for what is known as fortune-telling, but when I find I can help in the development of character of any individual or in the improvement of health of those who seek it, I shall, when competent, have no hesitation in putting my training into effect.

And now to revert to my question. We are told that *au fond* everything is an harmonic principle of a great superhuman Intelligence, accumulated energy and forceful cognition in all aspects of existence. The diviner, no matter what he seeks to find, is animated by the same divine principle as the astrologer, and both are dealing with occult matters. It is only the expression in the 3-dimensional world that is different. How can anyone afford to neglect the study of the Cosmic forces which emanate from the Sun, the planets and probably from other Solar Systems, the energies of which are acting and reacting upon all that exists on this planet. All the radiations and emanations picked up by the diviner are influenced by the stars and planets. Everything that breathes is so influenced—the crudest minerals—the stones—the flowers—all pertaining to the human and sub-human kingdoms—all are influenced by the heavenly bodies, certain of which are in a more outstandingly powerful position at certain times than others. Even the most dognatic amongst men admit that the sun gives life and light to all that breathes.

Why, therefore, should it be contended that the heavenly bodies exert no influence on all that exists. It is my firm conviction that from the time of birth, and even in the pre-natal period, to the time of our passing to the Great Beyond we are influenced by the Cosmic energies radiating through the planets and stars—that there is a constant flow of these energies affecting not only the physical but the mental and spiritual make-up of all men.

There is another point of view which is sometimes missed, and where a study of astrology can be of assistance. Life to be successfully lived must be of complete rhythm and balance—there is time and place for everything. It is taught by those who are in a position to know that at certain times certain stellar forces come into conflict with individuals on earth thus affecting the whole of their personality, radiations and all earthly emanations. The fact that divining experiments sometimes meet with failure may be accounted for in part by this—the operators are not working in harmony with the elements of Nature. The question of an individual's affinity for a certain type of work may also arise. He may be a square peg in a round hole. It is useless for a man who has certain creative abilities allied to an intense sense of beauty to endeavour to develop upon a line of intense materialism. He will probably be given a chance to do that in a future incarnation, for man has to undergo experiences of all sorts and to learn, through a series of lives, to overcome the lower self before he can become perfect. We are gods in the becoming and the conservation of energy, and the use of it in a right way is an occult principle. It has been proved that a natal astrological chart set up by a reputable astrologer at the time of birth will give a clear indication of the potentialities of the individual. Also it can be of assistance to medical men. By this means it is possible for physical, mental and spiritual qualities to be put to the best use. Should not all those who purpose taking up radiesthesia professionally give thought to these things? May they not find that their happiness in service for others lies in some other direction? Conversely, may they not find that through a study of these things they are brought to a closer understanding of The Infinite, and thus bring greater success to their work?

I ask those who mistrust these ideas, denoting, no doubt as they will do to many, unorthodoxy and lack of mental balance, to consider them with tolerance in an endeavour to understand one who, while realising the essential need for a sane, balanced outlook, does not ignore the study of occultism. The lack of occult knowledge, the failure to recognise the importance of the stellar influences seem to me to be contributory causes of failures in this science of which I write. Surely we cannot divorce science from the spiritual. Regarding ourselves as purely physical entities we can do little—rendering ourselves, through study of the Unseen, receptive to the influence of the Supreme Being nothing is beyond us.

EXPERIMENTS WITH HUMAN RADIATIONS

By. D. O. KING

That rays emitted from the fingers are visible under certain lighting conditions is well known, but it is little realised that they can be physically felt, as a light feather touch, if the fingers of either hand are pointed at, or waved over, the back or the palm of the other. A similar effect can be obtained by a palm presentation; and the rays will pass through cardboard, glass, quartz, &c. A cool wind will usually accompany the feather brush, and it can be felt through the clothes or even through two blankets (*B.S.D.J.*, V, 41). But if both hands have been equally heated before a fire, or if the inactive hand is dipped in cold water, the ray might be a warm one. This looks as if the ray has no inherent temperature, but see under Exp. 3. However, the points which I wish to stress for the moment are, that the sensation, whether of heat or cold, is of the same temperature on both palm and back of hand, and also that the hands do not touch. Nor is there any necessity to hold the fingers quite close to the other hand, because, as will be seen by Exp. 4, the rays can be projected from a distance of several metres against the hand of another person. Sometimes, sceptical persons will attribute the cold feather touch to wind disturbance, but they will rarely be able to deny a certain numbness of the hand and tingling towards the finger tips.

Experiment 2

A better known experiment would be for the operator O to draw his extended fingers several times slowly down the arm of the subject S, and finish off at his little finger. This will result in the numbing of S's hand and separation of the little finger from the rest. Nor will S be able to draw in the finger (a little suggestion may be required in some cases) until the hand has been de-magnetised by rapid dispersal passes, or by drawing out the charge and flicking it away, as is done by some healers. It is advisable to use the subject's RH in both these experiments, except during sporadic polar reversals, because I find that a charge is best drawn out *via* the RH and put in *via* the left, at least, in the case of persons of male sex. So that if the subject's LH is experimented upon, the charge must be drawn through the body and out *via* the RH. However, the application of the force *via* the LH may not be always possible. For instance, in a case of operated cancer of both breasts and another of long-standing injury to the left arm, it was found impossible to pass in the force except through the solar plexus, which perhaps may be the best route when re-vitalising a sick person. Nor do I wish to be dogmatic as regards this "LH receive and RH give" rule. There is still too much contradiction in present views on

the polarity of certain parts of the body. Mr. Maby's theory of polar reversals offers at least a partial explanation of these contradictions, and which leads me to question whether any person is naturally right or left handed. Is it not more likely that we all are ambidextrous at birth and owe our R or L handiness to the stupidity of our parents and teachers ?

Experiment 3

The subject (I am not satisfied as to whether he should face any particular direction or be insulated) can now turn his hand so that O can present the fingers of both hands to the back and palm respectively. The current will usually be felt as cold in the palm and warm on the back of the hand, no matter which way S twists his wrist. It will be remembered (Exp. 1) that when O used one hand only, his rays were cold to both S's palm and back of hand. Again, if O's fingers are moved nearer to touch S's hand on both sides, the current which passes through will now be either warm or cold or just a tingling ; and if it happens to be cold, it will be felt as getting warmer if O's hands are moved higher up S's arm, where the thickness of flesh is greater. The same frictional (?) heat is more evident if one hand is placed on, say, the spine, and the other on the chest of S. I have stressed the point of temperature differences, and the effect of presenting one hand (which must be the correct one for the required purpose) as opposed to both hands (which must be laid on the proper spots and with due regard to polarity), because it may be inadvisable to carry out " magnetic " or perhaps even spiritual healing, unless certain physical facts have received due consideration. For instance, if O places his LH on the solar plexus and his RH on the spine, we might suppose that O's current would flow through S from front to back, presuming that the front and back of a person is + and — respectively, when measured on the median plane. On the other hand, we cannot expect the same result if O places his RH on the solar plexus, &c. Yet S reports " current flowing " in both cases ; and the effect is the same if the experiment is carried out on either side of the median plane. I suggest that there is flow in the first case and congestion in the second ; and, incidently, in the former, there must be flow through O also, to his detriment if S is diseased. Two instances of slight goitre will illustrate my contention. In both, placing RH on left side of throat and LH on the opposite side caused a sensation of comfort and warmth (as when using the Eeman circuit). The reverse treatment resulted in distinct pain in one case, and in the other, the current, after making the person choke, passed out of the top of her head. Of the two procedures, which would be the more likely to effect a cure ? Perhaps the safest method of working would be to use one hand only ; safest, at any rate, as far as the healer is concerned (refer

to review of Pollak's *Le Fluide Vital Guérisseur* in the December, 1940, *Journal*).

Experiment 4

It is possible for O to make a palm presentation that can be felt by S from a distance which, with practice, may be increased to the length of a large room. This is made easier if O withdraws his hand by degrees, while carrying out a series of oscillatory movements as if he were drawing an elastic material out of S's hand. The "elastic" by a synchronised throw, is then directed against the back of S's hand. The impulse from a flick of finger and thumb can also be felt from 2-3 metres. Another fact to be noted is that if O stares at S's hand for a few moments, and then shuts and opens his eyes with deliberate intention, the difference between non-vision and vision will be felt by S as a slight tap on his hand. This is interesting not only because, according to the Yoga teaching, one effective method of healing is to stare fixedly at the seat of disease, but because I have already reported (*B.S.D.J.*, V. 39) the possibility of demonstrating these rays with a motorscope, the "beat" being a steady one so long as S keeps his eyes closed or looks at the motorscope without thinking. In such circumstances, the thought engine is only "ticking over," but when a thought is sent out, the motorscope will cease its steady beat and may even revolve. Twisting the tail of a cow offers convincing proof of this. Clearly, therefore, as the rays can be sent out in some strength, they might be used for so modifying the incoming ones (from auras, water vibrations, &c.) as would bring them within the range of a "mind fixer's" retina, if indeed the retina is the only instrument for visual reception we possess.

Experiment 5

S can now hold a piece of wire or wood in his LH which is kept well away to its side of the median plane, and his RH is held behind the body. O holds the other end in his RH and keeps his LH behind his body, otherwise the force which he tries to send along the wire may short across to it. The speed at which the force, which is usually felt as a pleasant tingling, creeps along the wire is slow, but it can be speeded up by giving it an impulse. This is done by throwing it in with the palm of the RH by a forward stroke against the point of the wire, but without touching it. Naturally, the force can be applied by direct hand contact, and it will pass up the arm and through the body and usually out by the opposite foot, unless held up by some obstruction, thus helping to locate a sick organ. This does not always hold true, however. The current may by-pass a lesion situated below the diaphragm and still go to earth, but if there is an organ out of step above that level, it may pass out through the fingers. Another point to note is that it is not always correct to think that the current always follows the nerve paths or must go down

the spine. In one case, and to my great surprise, because I am unable to see the aura, I have seen the force, as a slight mist, rise up the arm and just outside the clothes, *i.e.*, within the inner auric sheath. I endeavoured to draw this force down to the chest with the LH and where it was required, but it faded away behind the neck.

Experiment 6

If the wire is bent into a loop and both ends held in subject's LH, not only can the force be pushed up his arm by a series of aerial blows against the outer circumference, but if a pendulum be swung over it, each swing will be felt by S. This implies that the ray not only can pass along string and say a glass pendulum, but may pass to earth *via* the pendulum, and so may substantiate the claim of some dowsers that it is by this route that water vibrations are contacted.

Experiment 7

Another experiment might be to lay a piece of wire across a table. S holds one end in his LH and the wire is held down by a weight which can be of any material. O then throws in his force as described in Exp. 5, which can be drawn out through the body, if S changes the wire to his RH while O holds the other end in his left. The force, which is felt as a tingling or, may be, an unpleasant constriction, can also be drawn out by O without touching the wire, if he cups his LH and draws it back in sweeps. In this case the sensation is as if the cupped hand becomes filled with cotton wool, which is then thrown away.

In concluding these somewhat elementary notes on human radiations, in which I have also endeavoured to draw attention to the physical aspect of healing, I would ask communicators on the latter subject to our *Journal* to be a little more explicit in their statements. Such expressions as " I place my hands all over the body " and " normal contact was resumed " leads us nowhere in the search for the physical cause of magnetic (?) healing and the correct procedure to be adopted. The article by Dr. E. T. Jensen and diagrams on pages 22 and 23 of *Radiesthesia* are well worth study by healers.

NOTES AND NEWS

In the *Journal* for December, 1937 Vol. III. there was a short article by Mr. Busby, of Cowra, N.S.W., on the use of simple coils for reducing earth radiations. He has now written as follows :—

" It may interest readers to know that I feel very sure of the efficacy of these coils after observing their effects over a considerable period of time. I have placed them in various localities on selected spots and each has shown a beneficial effect. Young crooked trees have grown straight, tree tumours or " birls " have been covered with new, straight bark, trees have grown in spots where former plantings had failed ; people have reported improved health in freed areas, a chronic case of lumbago disappeared without a recurrence for a year-and-a-half, the last information received.

" The effect of a coil about twelve inches in diameter and containing forty turns could be traced by dowsing means, as extending over an area of almost a square mile. It appears to take several weeks for the effect of a coil to reach its maximum. These coils appear to remove all the radiations from the current lines, but points, such as where two or more currents join, or where one passes under another, remain as radiating points. Later experiments, however, seem to have given a means of not only removing these points but also of amplifying the coil effects greatly, giving a much larger area entirely freed from radiation, as far as can be determined by dowsing."

The method for increasing the effect of the coils consists in suspending at each end of the coil a short wire to which is attached a set of four circles of wire at intervals of about half-an-inch ; each circle is 4in. in diamater, with a gap of about a thousandth of an inch ; in fact, a Hertzian Resonator ; the four circles are arranged so that the plane of each circle points in a different direction, producing a star-shaped figure in plan. The main coil is mounted vertically on an earthed support.

Mr. Busby adds, " Whether these circles interact or not I do not know, but the result appears to be a complete, larger field freed from radiation. A physicist may be able to explain how and why such a simple piece of apparatus does its work so well over a large area. I certainly cannot."

* * * * *

The following extract from an interesting article on Bats by Oliver G. Pike in *Nature* of January 27th, 1945, points to the possession by these animals of a special perceptive faculty :

" It is doubtful if the bat ever uses its eyes while searching for insect food ; experiments have shown that bats which have been blindfolded and liberated in a room in which several

strings were hung from the ceiling were able to avoid them with the greatest ease. To make up for the lack of sight, they seem to be provided with a sense of which we know little, and to which it is difficult to give a name, but which appears to be connected with the 'carlet' of the ten species in the family Vespertilionidæ, and the very remarkable facial development known as the 'horse-shoe' on the two species in the family Rhinolophidæ. These organs, combined with their keen sense of hearing, assist them to dodge all obstructions, and to find insect food while flying in the dark . . ."

* * * * *

An article of unusual interest to members of the B.S.D., by Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding, appeared in the *Sunday Chronicle* of February 18th. The author describes experiments which point to the existence of a form of energy hitherto unrecognised by orthodox science though long ago suspected by scientists of advanced type such as von Reichenbach.

In the experiments a small cylinder of paper, balanced by means of a needle resting on the base of an inverted bottle, was caused to revolve when the hands were held cupped round it. Rotation was increased by the removal of one hand and decreased by the removal of the other, and was found to be greatest when the operator, facing west, used the left hand only, or, facing east, used the right hand only. The rate of rotation seemed to vary with the time of day and also with some other factor depending on the operator himself.

It was, moreover, found that the cylinder revolved under the influence of some sort of earth current, when one half was shielded, precautions being taken against the effect of currents of air.

CORRESPONDENCE

February 12th, 1945.

Dear Colonel Bell,

With reference to Mr. J. P. LeGrand's letter in the *Journal* for December last, which is very interesting, I would like to ask him a few questions through the columns of the *Journal*.

Does he think it safe for a dowser to say how much water will be forthcoming from a bore or well when he locates a site for sinking? Or should a dowser confine himself to saying that water will be found if a hole is bored on a certain spot? For I look at it in this way. There are three volumes of water, (1) water available, which is the total amount in a fissure, or fissures, comprising the stream located by a dowser, (2) the supply, which is the amount in a well or bore and which fills it to standing water level, and (3) yield, which is the amount delivered to the surface in a given unit of time, and represents the pump output at a fixed pumping level of water. The last is what chiefly concerns the client, being what he can use and distribute, and I had wondered whether this should be the amount estimated by a dowser, and which his mention of " suitable size " for the well or bore (if he gives it) tells him he can produce in a reasonable period of pumping per day.

In connection with the two quoted episodes in this letter. One diviner stated that a yield of 10,000 gallons per hour could be abtained at 300 feet. It was not obtained, but it would be interesting to know whether the diviner afterwards said that the bore was not bored on the spot indicated, and that if it had been it would have yielded the quantity he estimated. Such a supply as he indicated should have given a big reaction to divining, and over some area. What went wrong? Mr. LeGrand's " slight reaction" was apparently the more correct one and did indicate something, which if it was caused by the 50 gallons per hour eventually obtained was more in keeping with the amount likely to be found in the Weald Clay. The diviner's claim could not be discredited until the bore was put down, though geological advice would have been against the fantastic figure of supply that was estimated at that depth and at least two noughts would have been struck off, depending on the size of the hole. The whole thing was undoubtedly a very unfortunate episode, and someone was caused much expense and disappointment.

In the other case (3,000 gallons per hour at between 240 and 250 feet), the result appears to have been correct, although a thick bed of clay was again involved. Was there not some previous knowledge of the area by the dowser? I assume that the 3,000 gallons per hour obtained represented the yield at a steady unvarying pumping water level.

The figures given for actual results obtained are interesting.

Supposing that 10 of the 20 bores shown as "partly successful" represent an excess of yield over requirement, the percentage of correct dowsing is 75 per cent. Three in every four are successful. It should be part of dowsing research to establish the cause of failure in the fourth bore. Dowsing research should put down bores which are meant to be unsuccessful, for a client can hardly be expected to pay for such experiments. Would not the percentage of intended "unsuccessful" results be still 75 per cent.

Dowser and geologist should work together, the former finding the water and the latter advising on the strata and the possibility of water in them, and the depth. So that in the case of the Weald Clay bore described the prospect of a depth of 600 feet at least would be offered to the client as his solution to his water supply problem, and not a tale of 10,000 gallons per hour at half that depth right in the middle of the clay.

One might explain the failure of the first of the Lower Greensand bores by the presence of a fault. And until the diviner who was then called in had passed over the fault plane he did not select his site for the second, and presumably successful, bore. A slope of the surface could provide the similarity of depth in both bores.

If a dowser estimates a quantity, this is all right if he will back his opinion. Some person has to take his word or else the work would not be carried out. The least he can do is to see that the bore is put down exactly where he selects and nowhere else, and then if the bore is a failure he should investigate the reason. If he knows the required yield he knows immediately the suitable size for his bore and therefore the pump which must go inside it. If the water estimated is what is "available" as defined above, whatever is produced must be less, and I consider it is misleading to name this "available" quantity for two reasons, (1) it cannot be obtained, (2) a wrongly informed client might expect the driller who follows the dowser to get it, and blame the dowser when he cannot.

Yours sincerely,

C. AUSTIN BROWNE, F.G.S.

HAYNES STREET,
KALAMUNDA,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
November 27th, 1944.

Dear Colonel Bell,

I have to thank Mr. D. O. King for his article on "Water Emanation Vision" in *B.S.D. Journal*, No. 45, for September, 1944; and his reference to my letter in the *Journal* for March, 1943.

In the light of further experience, practice and self-analysis, I am inclined to think that perhaps "Water Radiation Effect"

might be more suitable. Mr. King asks various questions relative to my letter, which I will try to answer. My letter did not cover all that could have been stated, as I did not wish to use up too much valuable space in our *Journal*. Appropriate enough, in the same *Journal*, No. 45, Miss Evelyn M. Penrose quotes an interview with the late Abbé Bouly on seeing streams of underground water running on the surface, but the Abbé Bouly saw his as a silver streak. Major C. A. Pogson mentions the same; but what I see appears somewhat more diffused than a streak. However, the following may throw more light on the subject. On looking around me for streams, I keep my vision at eye level; not because I cannot see it any other way, but simply for convenience; like the Abbé Bouly, I can see it on the ground anywhere within a reasonable distance; the ground does not need to be dry and flat, I can see it anytime in daylight, except when raining hard; I have not noticed its position altered by a heavy wind (but I don't operate in a heavy wind if I can help it). The haze does not change colour when looked at for a considerable time, but eyestrain intrudes itself.

Would a sample help? Now this is a very interesting point; for notwithstanding the eyes only are being used, a sample held in the hand does have an increasing effect. Hold a bottle of water in the left hand with the ball of the first finger pressed against the glass, and the ball of the thumb kept away, and undoubtedly there is an increase, but change the bottle of water into the right hand and everything is cancelled out. I am totally unable to understand this, because normally I can link my hands behind my back and still work unaffected. Looking at the stream between one's legs it cannot be seen at all; edging backwards over a stream in the same position, and holding a rod, the rod won't work either. The whole business appears to be more or less paralleled by the reactions obtained when using the rod.

For instance, it is necessary to look straight across at right angles to the stream centreline, or edge sideways over the stream facing either up or down, to see the effect. If I look across a stream at a 45 degree angle, I see nothing; neither will my rod work crossing at this angle. The density of the haze effect is definitely, and directly, proportional to the strength of the stream. In Miss Penrose's article, she suggests to the good Abbé Bouly that to see the stream he puts his eyes out of focus, which he admitted did happen, although he had not thought of it before; I do not think she means he deliberately put his eyes out of focus, because one does not deliberately do that, any more than one deliberately causes the rod to work, as it happens spontaneously. A point that interests me greatly in the statement of the Abbé to Miss Penrose, is that if the underground stream is fast or slow, his silver stream runs fast or slow; evidently he could see the

shiver of the flow movement, which I see myself, although I have not likened it to the flow field before.

I stated in my letter on crossing a stream, the effect gradually builds up to a maximum as the centre of the stream is reached, and the eyes are out of focus to the maximum; however, the instant the eyes leave the centre stream line Vertical, the eyesight becomes normal. I find the rod acts in the same way. I frequently demonstrate to others, how it forces the eyes out of focus, by standing on the stream's centreline, and when they look into my eyes they are out of focus. If I now lean forward without moving my feet, the eyes promptly become normal. This shows the sharp cut off on the Vertical plane; this happens facing either way.

It is said the bombardment of the two poles of a horseshoe magnet create a carrier beam at right angles to the poles; in a similar manner, apparently, the bombardment of the two banks of a stream appear to create a vertical beam which rises to a great height. I can stand away from a stream and raise my eyes from ground level in an arc skyward and still see the influence.

Another most interesting point now comes to light. From the continued practice of looking for streams, the faculty has now developed of being able to detect by sight those parasitic radio-active spots, streaks or patches, such as are mentioned by Mr. Maby, on page 280 in *Physics of the Divining Rod*. I now see these the same as I see streams, and I cannot tell one from the other, until I get to the spot, for the reason the effect is also a greyish-looking haze. This now points to the supposition that this effect is in good measure a product of the distortion of the eyes, caused by a stimulation of the neuro-muscular system of the eye by the radiation from the object, and that the colour of the haze effect above a stream is only incidental, and the effect really is a physical one.

It is significant with me there is no effect until the eyes are forced out of focus. In looking at a landscape or moving object, which is seen in natural colours, and which I postulate as natural automatic human television, the eyes are normal. Mr. King quotes Professor Adrian as saying light waves are not confined to the Visual receiving area; this appears to my untrained mind to be lifting the lid a little on some of the dowser's modes of reaction. Also, in a dowser's mode of radio-perception by the eyes would there be some action in the nature of a stereoscopic and photo-electric nature? I wonder.

Faithfully yours,

A. J. WHEELER

REVIEW

RADIESTHESIA II

Published by the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia

This second number of the journal of the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia comprises a valuable addition to medical literature. Pride of place must go to the two articles by the Society's President, Dr. W. Guyon Richards, one on viruses and the other on the relationship of drugs to the autonomic nervous system. Dr. Richards considers that in cases of infection it may not be sufficient to kill off the offending organisms such as streptococci, tubercle, B. influenza, &c., but that rarified forms of microscopic (or ultra-microscopic!) life derived from these organisms may exist, which must be eliminated before complete health is restored. He describes in the first article how he recognizes the viruses by means of colour samples, and a table is included giving organisms, their appropriate remedies, the colour of the corresponding virus and virus remedy. The subject is complicated because colour combinations are necessary for the detection of many viruses. But if we can accept the results, the table should be of practical value to the homœopathic prescriber. In not a few cases the same remedy applies to both organism and virus.

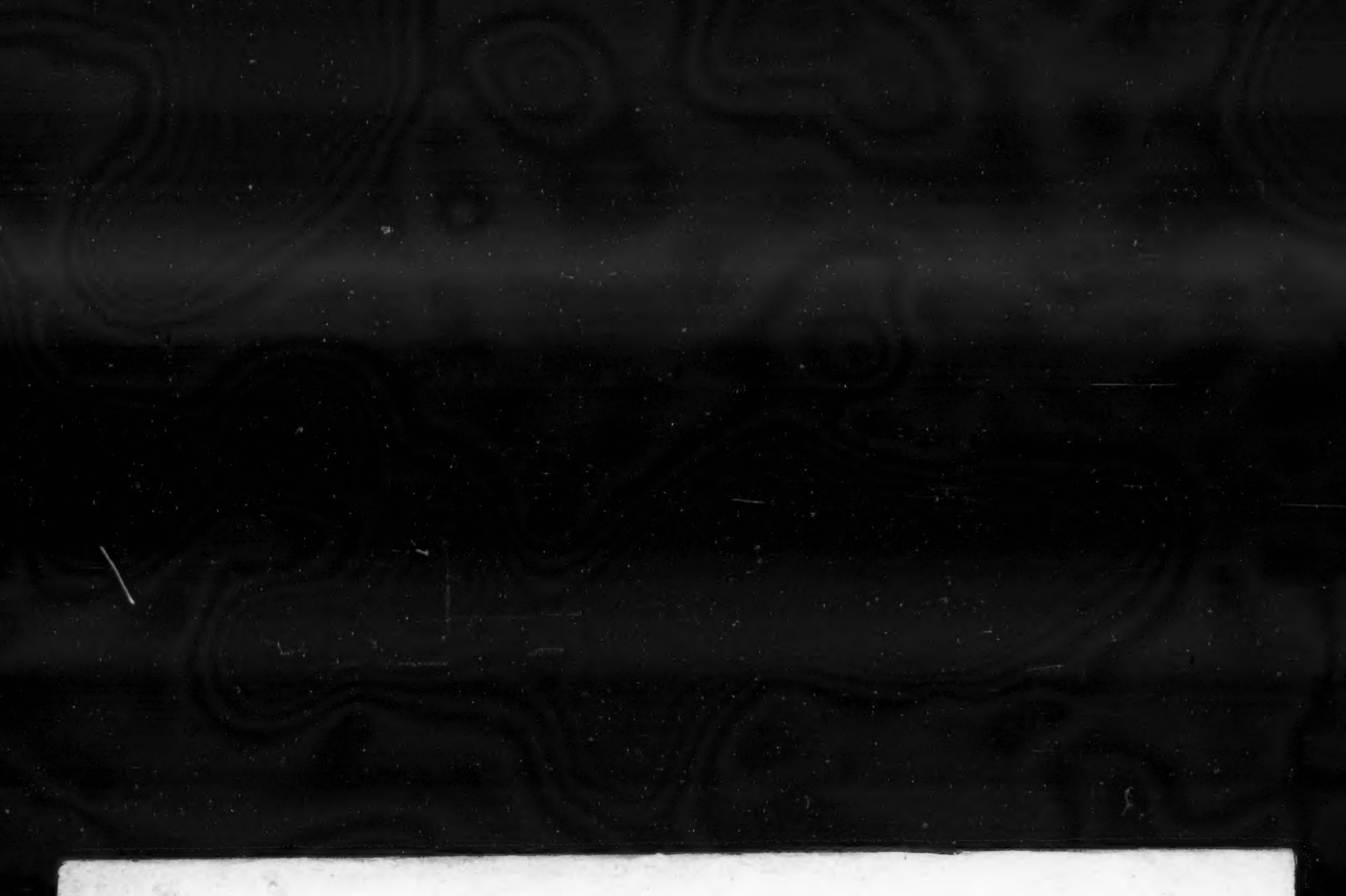
The article on drug relationships also contains much tabulated matter which, in the reviewer's opinion, is the result of research work of the highest importance. Dr. Richards finds, as a result of extensive experiments, that the remedies which are required to stimulate nerves, organs and glands depend on their relationship to the autonomic nervous system. While there may be four remedies to choose from in any particular case, it would seem that the choice would lie mainly between two, or perhaps be confined in practice mostly to one. The author has provided an extensive table of organs, glands, &c., with their remedies, which suggests a new and promising approach to drug prescription. Moreover, we are given the means of acquiring an increased knowledge of the action of individual drugs.

Mme. de Chrapowicki also has two articles. In " Rhythm and Polarity " she explains that the reason why a person may sleep best with his bed in one position is because of his " birth orientation." This orientation, she says, places every person in a definite individual relation to the earth's magnetic poles, that is, similarly to a ship which acquires a particular polarity during its construction. In a second article she tells us more of her conclusions with regard to blood crystallography as a means of diagnosis. She describes how the body is charged with static electricity which has to escape to the ground, and how the wearing of rubber or crepe soles is detrimental, because discharge can only

take place when an object is touched, thus contributing a shock to the nervous system. From the biological point of view she has found that "blood" is extremely sensitive to the charge of static electricity, and that shocks received by a sudden or violent discharge lower very considerably the resistance of the protective membrane of blood corpuscles.

The author goes on to compare blood corpuscles of uncrystallised blood taken in New York, which are invariably crenated, and those in London, which are not. This, she says, is due to the high "atmospheric tension" in New York, where the climate changes are extreme, and the discharges are felt all the time, even when "shaking hands!" Her observations on calcium deficiency in England also deserve attention, where the fault is generally one of "faulty appropriation," where there is usually too much calcium in the system. This article is illustrated with several crystallised blood slides, showing various conditions of disease or abnormality.

Dr. Ernest Martin has an interesting article on his method of diagnosis and treatment utilising only the external field, *i.e.*, pendulum diagnosis over the surface of the body and the employment of external applications or injections—but not internal drugs. Mr. Noel Macbeth writes on some physical aspects of radiesthesia with bacteriological and pharmaceutical illustrations. Based largely on the work of the French radiesthetist Turenne, the article shows how solid matter can be radiesthetically apportioned to one of seven families producing certain wave qualities shared by the seven wavelengths of light's component colours. Moreover, he shows how the elements are distributed between these families according to their atomic weights. In another article Dr. H. A. Wyllie tells us something of the Drown method of diagnosis and treatment, while Mr. J. C. Maby makes a useful contribution on methods of testing for radiesthetic sensitivity. There is much in this number to challenge the convictions of established medical thought.

V.D.W.

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